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"How beautiful . . . . are the feet of him that bringeth Good Tidings, that publisheth Peace."

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BIOGRAPHY.

[From the Panoplist for December.]

MEMOIR

OF THE REV. JOSHUA HUNTINGTON, Late Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.

The Rev Joshua Huntington was the second son of Gen. Jedidiah Huntington, late of New London, Con. and was born Jan. 31, 1786. The father was extensively known by his public services, and private beneficence. He served in the American army during the war of the revolution, leaving it with the rank of brigadier general; enjoyed the entire confidence of Gen. Washington, with whom he was particularly acquainted;—and was appointed by that illustrious statesman, when first organizing the government under the federal constitution, to an office of trust and profit, which he held till near the close of life. But the greatest distinction of Gen. Huntington was the eminence of his Christian character. His benevolence to the poor, his liberality to the religious charities of the day, his humility, his disinterestedness, his meek and retiring deportment, fixed his character, through a long series of years, as ranking with men of the highest evangelical virtue. To those who knew the son, this allusion to the father will hardly appear a digression. Seldom have the virtues of a parent been so faithfully transcribed into the life of a child.

The subject of this sketch entered Yale College in the autumn of 1800.—During the four years of his residence there, he was unblamable in his morals, and attentive to his studies. In the great revival of religion, with which that institution was favored in 1802, he became hopefully pious, and soon after joined the college church. In 1804 he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts; and, in regular course, to the degree of master of arts, three years afterwards. On leaving college, at the close of 1804, he commenced the study of theology, with several other young men, under the direction of the late Dr. Dwight. How long he pursued his studies at New Haven, we are not able to state; but he subsequently spent considerable time at Goshen, Con in the family of the late Rev. Asahel Hooker, then minister of that place, who had been in the habit of instructing students in theology.

Early in 1807, Mr. Huntington began to preach, having finished the ordinary course of theological education, and been examined and approved, according to the ecclesiastical usages of this country. He was then only twenty-one years old, and his appearance was that of a much younger person; yet such was the solemnity of his manner, such the earnestness and propriety of his delivery, and the importance of the truths preached, that he was heard with uncommon interest and attention.—Few young men have been received with more decided marks of approbation, on their first entering the pulpit; yet we never heard that it produced in him any indication of vanity, or any hankering after human applause. This we consider as a most remarkable triumph of good sense and piety, over the love of distinction.

During the year that Mr. Huntington preached as a candidate, the people, in each of several vacant parishes, were desirous of obtaining him for their minister. He received two formal invitations on the same day; one from the Old South Church, Boston, and the other from the Congregational Church, in Middletown, Con. About the same time, he received an invitation from another church, in a pleasant and populous town. The unanimity with which these calls were offered, by the most respectable congregations in different parts of the country, is proof that the person to whom they were addressed, was a youth of distinguished promise.

After serious deliberation, and with the most judicious advice, he accepted the invitation from the Old South Church, and was ordained as colleague pastor with the late Rev. Dr. Eckley, May 18 1808.

He had not quite completed the third year of his ministry, when the senior pastor was suddenly removed by death; and the weight of a large church and congregation rested upon him.

A close attention to the services which were expected of him, and which it was his delight to render, gradually undermined a constitution far from robust. Several times he had been obliged to intermit his parochial labors for a season, but a resort to travelling had usually given him recruited health and vigor. In the spring and summer of 1819, he experienced considerable debility, and determined upon another journey. He did not find it convenient, however, to leave the people of his charge, till the 19th of July, when he commenced a tour of more than 1700 miles, in company with a beloved friend and brother in the ministry.*—Tho' feeble when his journey was commenced, he wrote from Saratoga Springs, that he thought his health essentially improved; and that he expected to return to his people, prepared by a great increase of strength to serve them more effectually, than he had before been able to do for a long time. After having been at the Springs for ten or twelve days, his letters mentioned the intensity of the heat, and his depression in consequence of it. He appeared to suffer greatly from the same cause, during his journey to the Niagara frontier, and while passing down lake Ontario. His last letter, written to Mrs. Huntington from Montreal, Aug. 23d, mentioned his having been quite sick the day before, in returning from Quebec; but added, that he was then very well, and thought he should be better for this short illness. In the beginning of the letter, written two days before, he says, "Should I not feel it my duty to spend a week at the springs, on my way, I shall be at home, a kind Providence permitting, the last of next week: I say *duty*, for nothing else could detain me longer from you and my people." The next day he parted with Mr. Dwight at Whitehall, and took the nearest route to Boston. In consequence of some irregularity of the stages, he was disappointed in not obtaining four or five hours sleep, as he had expected, on Wednesday night, but was obliged to ride the whole time. In the course of Thursday, he was seized so violently, that he was compelled to leave the stage at Groton, thirty miles from Boston, where he was kindly and hospitably received by the Rev. Dr. Chaplin and his family, and where he experienced every attention and alleviation, which it was in the power of Christian benevolence and medical skill to afford.—Here he languished of a fever for sixteen days, and sunk to rest on Saturday, Sept 11th, in the twelfth year of his ministry, and the thirty-fourth of his age.

In the early stages of the disease, it was not apprehended to be peculiarly dangerous. Several times it appeared to yield to medicine; but afterwards returned with increased violence. His wife, a brother, and several members of his church were with him during the latter part of his sickness. Soon after Mrs. Huntington's arrival, she expressed a hope that God had been with him; to which he answered, "Yes, I think he has; but I have not all the time enjoyed that sensible communion with Him, which I could wish."

On the day before his death, he was pronounced convalescent, and sat up a little; but within an hour or two after being removed to his bed, his feet grew cold. No other change was observed. His brother attempted to ascertain the state of his mind, in reference to the approaching event. In answer to an inquiry, whether he felt himself safe with God, he replied, "I think I do." On a confidence being expressed, that he felt the consolations of that religion, which he had preached to others, and could say, *Whom have I in heaven but Thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee*, he answered, that he believed he did feel thus, and could adopt this language. His brother inquired, "Do you feel yourself failing?" He answered in the affirmative. His brother then said, that he hoped as the outer man failed, the inner man could take hold on divine strength. He replied, "I trust it can." His brother added, "He is faithful who has promised; and he has said, *I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.*" With a look of the most inspiring confidence, Mr. H. rejoined, "O yes; that is all my hope. I should be a miserable creature without that; but *there* is firm footing." The intimation of his approaching dissolution did not disturb his serenity. Mrs. Huntington observed, that it would be but a little while before she should follow him—to which he replied, "O no; *in a little time He, that shall come, will come, and will not tarry.*"

In the evening, Lieut. Governor Phillips and his lady, sustaining the near relation of members of the church to which he ministered, went into his chamber to take a farewell, and to comfort him in this trying hour. The Lieut. Governor observed, (in reference to the death of Gen. Huntington, which took place nearly a year before,) that he was now going to meet his father. He answered, "Yes; it will be a glorious meeting." When Mrs. Phillips subsequently expressed a hope of soon meeting him in heaven, he made the same reply, and added the words "glorious, glorious." During the interview he observed, "that he was a poor unworthy sinner." It was said in answer, that we were all sinners, but that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin. He exclaimed, "O yes, that is a precious doctrine." It was extremely difficult for him to speak; but the state of his mind, during his whole sickness, was evidently that of filial resignation to the will of his heavenly Father, and entire acquiescence in the dispensations of Providence. It is not known that he expressed, or felt, any solicitude with respect to the event of his sickness. When told that many prayers were offered in his behalf by his people, he replied, "I know it; and that has been a great comfort to me." On another occasion, his wife tenderly suggested to him, that God was his rock and his refuge—his strong tower, to which he could continually resort. He assented to the remark, and added, that "none but God could have supported him, as he had been supported, through such a season of affliction;" and that, "if God spared his life, he thought he should be a better minister than he had ever been before."

Between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday morning, the happy spirit was released from its tabernacle of clay. Deeply afflicted as were many Christian friends, they could not but experience a sacred joy in contemplating that victory over death and the grave, in which, as they confidently trusted, their departed brother had participated.

In tracing the lineaments, of this character, it is almost impossible to mistake those great and distinguishing virtues, which must have been recognized by every attentive observer. 'Religious integrity' was correctly stated, in the sermon delivered at his funeral, to be the 'foundation of Mr. Huntington's character.' On this foundation the superstructure was reared with beautiful symmetry. By religious integrity we here intend a disposition to labor in the ministry, from a supreme and constant reference to the glory of God; from a habitual regard to the Gospel, just as it stands in the Bible, as the only ground of hope to sinful men; and from an operative conviction, that the decisions of revelation will forever remain firm and immovable, while the selfish plans of finite depraved beings will be utterly frustrated.

That a man, acting habitually under the influence of such principles, should be eminently *disinterested*, follows of course. It is presumed, that no person ever found Mr. Huntington devising schemes for his personal aggrandizement, attempting to secure popularity, planning to obtain influence, or solicitous with respect to what men thought of him. He had far higher and nobler aims, in the pursuit of which these low objects were left out of sight. He appeared never to think of himself, and not to have any personal or private interests.

To this entire disinterestedness was added a most uncommon share of *prudence*. Constitutionally reserved, except in the company of intimate friends, he was prevented by long continued habit from making rash or incautious declarations. This habit was fortified by religious considerations; so that no instance is remembered of his having given pain to himself or others, by an unadvised speech. With all this wonderful exemption from sinning with his lips, he had no timidity that prevented his giving a decided opinion, when duty required it. Some instances are fresh in the memory, in which he took a bold position, from which many a forward presumptuous man would have been deterred.

The most consummate prudence is perfectly consistent with unwavering *firmness*; and is totally different from that vacillating temper, which sometimes assumes its name. So it was found in the character we are contemplating.—When the path of duty was ascertained, no fears were apprehended from walking in it. When conscience was satisfied with a measure, it was of course adopted and pursued, and the result was quietly left to the disposal of Infinite Wisdom.

As a preacher of the Gospel the commanding feature of his character was *fidelity*. What he conceived to be the message of the Most High he faithfully delivered. As he understood the Bible according to the plain and obvious sense of its language, he received and preached those doctrines of revelation, which are usually called the doctrines of grace.—The depravity of man, the necessity of a spiritual change, the sovereignty of God in the dispensation of his favor, the universal obligation to a life of holiness, the free offers of salvation to all, the free rejection of it by those who are lost, the perseverance of those who have been renewed, and the unalterable allotments of the righteous and the wicked; these truths, and others intimately connected with them, and the practical duties resulting from them, formed the substance of his sermons.

In discharging the office of a pastor, he was peculiarly attentive to the poor of the flock, visiting them more frequently than any other class of persons, and assigning, as a reason for this practice, their peculiar need of instruction and consolation. They were not unmindful of his kindness to them, and have often mentioned it since his death with tears. In their distresses from sickness and penury, he did not withhold any relief which he was able to afford; but imparted to them according to his means, with a liberal hand.

To all the great religious charities, which distinguish the present day, Mr. Huntington was a cordial friend. In several he took an active part. Of the Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, which was formed in the year 1816, he was President till his death. He was Secretary of the Boston Foreign Mission Society from its formation in 1811; and, on the last anniversary before his death, delivered an eloquent speech to a highly gratified audience, in which he defended the cause of missions, and pleaded earnestly in behalf of a world perishing in ignorance and sin.

Possessing all these ministerial gifts, & enjoying the confidence of his brethren, and of the churches extensively, to human view it appeared desirable, that his life and services should be prolonged, where they were so much needed, and esteemed so invaluable. But to the Supreme Disposer it seemed otherwise.—Nothing remains, therefore, but to exercise that submission, which becomes weak and erring creatures; and to wait for an explanation of the mysteries of the divine government, in that blessed world, where it shall be seen, that all events conspire to promote the glory of Him, by whom they are directed.

* The Rev. Mr. Dwight, Pastor of Park Street Church, Boston.

Extracts from the Report of the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

ARKANSAW MISSION.

Of the particular reasons which induced to this mission, a brief statement was submitted in the Report of the last year. And it was then also stated that the Rev. Alfred Finney and the Rev. Cephas Washburn, were designated for the Mission, and were under directions to proceed—the former from Vermont, and the latter from Georgia—to Brainerd, and thence together to Elliot. There they were to leave their wives, until they had visited the place for their establishment in the Arkansaw country, and made some inceptive arrangements and prepared some accommodation for their families.

Conformably to the directions they proceeded with their wives to Brainerd in October and November.

"Our feelings on entering the [Cherokee] nation," says Mr. Washburn," and beholding the natives of the same country to which we were going as heralds of mercy, are better conceived than described. Suffice it to say, we have never seen any strangers towards whom we felt our hearts so powerfully drawn in affection. When we beheld them in their ignorance, and thought of the worth of their souls, we felt that no service was too great to be performed, no sacrifice too dear to be made, no trials too severe to be endured for their salvation. Our meeting with the dear brethren and sisters of the Brainerd mission, was grateful to our hearts. They gave us a most cordial welcome, and their Christian society was truly refreshing. Never have we found a family to which, in so short a time, we have formed so strong an attachment. When introduced to the dear Cherokee brethren and sisters, we could only say, "this is the Lord's doing." Surely, if the Christian community could see and converse with these children of the forest, now lambs of the Redeemer's fold, they would consider this fruit of missionary labors more than a double equivalent for the expense of establishing and supporting missions among the heathen. By faith, I trust, we were enabled to look on the school as a fountain, from whence streams of salvation should finally flow to every part of the Nation."

They left Brainerd on the 30th of November, and after almost incredible difficulties and dangers, from filled swamps and creeks, from wet and cold, and hunger and unsheltered lodging, they arrived at Elliot on the 3d of January.

As the season was not favorable for travelling in the country, they tarried at Elliot, helping the missionaries there until the fore part of February, when they made an attempt to proceed to the Arkansaw, of which an account is given in a joint letter, March 8th.

"From what was stated in a letter of February 1st, you doubtless expected our next communication from the Arkansaw; at least this was our expectation when we last wrote you. But Providence, which ever orders wisely, has caused in this respect a severe trial of the feelings of our hearts. Some account of our fruitless attempt to get to the Arkansaw will explain our meaning."

Their attempt, in a word, was frustrated, by the rise and overflowing of the Mississippi, which rendered it impracticable to get to the Arkansaw by land, and extremely difficult and dangerous, if at all practicable, by water. They explain the circumstances very fully and satisfactorily; and proceed to say:

"All the circumstances as presented to our minds induced the belief, that our object would in no degree be forwarded by a visit to Arkansaw, were it possible to accomplish it at that time. We were hence led to the conclusion, though reluctantly and tardily, that duty, if not necessity, required our return to Elliot. In pursuance of this conclusion, we retraced the steps we had taken, and arrived here 29th ult.

"What good will result from this part of our seemingly fruitless wandering, is at present unknown. Our visit to the Walnut Hills, was however very seasonable to the temporal concerns of this mission: as we found on our arrival there a considerable part of the supplies, forwarded from Boston and elsewhere, in a condition soon to be destroyed. We put them all into a safe condition till they can be brought up the Yazoo, which will be probably soon. While at the Hills we had opportunity to preach several times, from which may result spiritual good to some there, who, though willing to hear, are destitute of a saving knowledge of the Gospel.

"Our return also was seasonable to the spiritual interest of this mission; as brother Kingsbury is absent, and expected to be for some time, on the Tombigby, making arrangements for a new establishment for the benefit of the Nation. In the mean time, nothing is done for the furtherance of the particular object of our mission. Had it not been for some unforeseen and unexpected delays at and soon after the commencement of our enterprise, we might have reached in human view, the Arkansaw in the month of December, according to the expectation of the Prudential Committee. But the delays and hindrances were entirely providential, beyond the control of those concerned in them.

"While our own particular enterprise is calling us here, anxiety and suspense are constant attendants. What the Lord intends by retarding our progress and disappointing the expectations of the Prudential Committee in us, is yet to be unfolded. We fear that our faith and courage will fail, and that the confidence placed in us, and the patience of the Prudential Committee and of the Christian public will be exhausted, before we shall be established in the field of our future labors. We hope we have an interest in your prayers, if not for ourselves, yet for the influence our conduct may have upon the precious cause of Christ."

By these disappointments and delays, the intended commencement of the establishment in the Spring was prevented; but the countervailing advantages are not of small consideration. Besides the very timely help afforded to the missions at Brainerd and Elliot, Messrs. Washburn and Finney, by their residence at those stations, had opportunity for acquiring knowledge and experience of prime and substantial importance. After their return from the Walnut Hills, they remained at Elliot, taking part in the work there until it was supposed the state of the rivers would admit of their proceeding to their destined station. Since their departure from Elliot, no intelligence has been received from them.

Mr. Jacob Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass. and Mr. James Orr, of Groton, Tompkins Co. N. Y. young unmarried men, who had offered themselves for the service, with expressions of readiness and desire to devote themselves unreservedly for life, with all that they possessed, and whose testimonials, as to their qualifications for assisting in the schools, and in the agricultural and mechanical branches of the general work, were highly satisfactory,—were designated for the Arkansaw establishment. Conformably to their instructions, they proceeded to Pittsburg, at which place they arrived the last of April;—and there in company with their brethren destined for the Choctaw mission, took passage upon the river:—hoping to meet Messrs. Finney and Washburn at the post of Arkansaw, and with them thence to proceed to the proposed seat of the mission.

Your Committee can only express the hope, that, under the protection and guidance of Providence, the several members of this mission have safely reached the field of their future labors, and that they all experience in equal measure the gracious blessing which has so signally attended their brethren at Brainerd and Elliot. Other devoted individuals are holding themselves in readiness to go forth to their assistance, as soon as it shall be deemed advisable for more to be sent.

MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

For several years past, the eyes of the Christian community have been fixed upon Owhyhee, and the neighboring islands, as an inviting field for missionary labor. Attention was first drawn to this most [illegible] Pacific, by the fact, that some of the natives providentially cast upon our shores, were receiving the advantages of a liberal and Christian education, and had apparently become the subjects of that spiritual change, which alone could fit them to be useful to their countrymen in the highest sense. The hope that they might return to their native islands, accompanied by faithful missionaries, and bearing the offers of mercy to ignorant and perishing multitudes, was greatly strengthened by the wonderful displays of divine grace in the islands of the southern Pacific. The lamented Obookiah was anxiously looking for the day when he should embark on this voyage of benevolence and of Christian enterprise. Though it seemed good to the Lord of missions, that his young servant should not be employed, as had been desired by himself and others, but should be called to the enjoyments of a better world, divine wisdom had prepared, as we trust, other agents to aid in accomplishing the same blessed design.

The period arrived, soon after the last annual meeting, for sending forth a mission, which had been thus contemplated; and which had excited the liveliest interest, and the most pleasing anticipations. The passage having been engaged, and other preparatory arrangements made, the mission family assembled in Boston, on the 12th of October. It consisted of twenty-two persons, and presented a most interesting collection, rarely if ever surpassed on a similar occasion. The Rev. Messrs. Bingham and Thurston had been ordained as ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Daniel Chamberlain, of Brookfield, Mass. a farmer in the prime of life, who, by his own industry and good management, was placed in very eligible worldly circumstances; Dr. Thomas Holman, who had just finished his education for the practice of medicine; Mr. Samuel Whitney, a student in Yale College, capable of being employed as a catechist, schoolmaster, or mechanic; Mr Samuel Ruggles, a catechist and schoolmaster; and Mr. Elisha Loomis, a printer, having previously offered themselves for this service, and been accepted, went forth desirous of carrying the arts of civilized communities, as well as the blessings of the Gospel. Mr. Chamberlain had been the head of a family for 13 or 14 years, and took with him a discreet and pious wife, and five promising children. The other persons who have been named, had formed recent matrimonial connexions, and obtained, as helpers in the work, well educated females, of the fairest character for piety and virtue. To this goodly company were added Thomas Hopoo, Wm. Tennooe, and John Honooore, natives of the Sandwich Islands, who had been educated at the Foreign Mission School, instructed in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and made partakers, as was charitably hoped, of spiritual and everlasting blessings. They burned with the desire of imparting divine truth to their brethren according to the flesh. All the adults here mentioned were formed into a church of Christ, with very impressive solemnities, and were committed to the pastoral care of the two ordained missionaries. This infant church, soon after its organization, celebrated the Redeemer's sacrifice, and invited to its communion all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. The season was refreshing and delightful. Numerous friends of Christ and of missions pledged themselves to each other, and to the departing family, never to forget them when removed to another hemisphere; to pray for them with affectionate importunity, and to contribute for the supply of their temporal wants, and for the general success and prosperity of the mission. The instructions of the Prudential Committee were delivered in the presence of a great assembly, and amid many tokens, that the cause of Christ among the heathen was taking a new and stronger hold upon the affections of his followers.

On Saturday, Oct. 23d, the mission family embarked on board the brig Thaddeus, Capt. Andrew Blanchard. Previously to their taking a final adieu of their friends and their country, they stopped on a spacious wharf, and there, surrounded by a multitude of Christian brethren, were commended to the favor of God by prayer, and united in a parting hymn.—The vessel soon weighed anchor, and sailed a few miles into the lower harbor, whence, on the following day, she put to sea. After she had been 50 days on the voyage, and had passed the equator, the missionaries had an opportunity to write hasty letters to the Committee, and to enclose copious journals to their friends.—They had all been well, with the exception of a somewhat uncommon share in sea-sickness, and were united and happy among themselves, cheered with anticipations of usefulness among the heathen, and employed, as they had opportunity, in communicating religious knowledge to the ship's company, and improving the Christian character of each other, with a particular view to the duties, which would devolve upon them in their arduous undertaking.

What trials await these beloved brothers and sisters it is impossible for man to foresee; nor ought we to be anxious.—Trials of some kind, undoubtedly they, as well as all other missionaries, must expect. That they may not be elated by prosperity, nor disheartened by adversity, but may lead humble, prayerful, laborious lives, feeling their dependence upon God, and gratefully acknowledging every token of his favor, will be the unfeigned petition at the throne of grace, frequently offered by their numerous personal friends scattered widely through our country, and by all the friends of missions to whom their design and destination shall be known.

It is proper to mention here, with expressions of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer, the astonishing change which took place at the Sandwich Islands, just at the time the missionaries were embarking at Boston. To the surprise of all, who had been acquainted with those islands, the government and the people unanimously, or nearly so, determined to abandon their idols, and to commit them with all the monuments of idolatry to the flames. This was done at Owhyhee, then at Woahoo, and then at Atooi, with no dissent, much less opposition, except that in the former of these islands, a chief of secondary influence stood aloof from the whole proceeding, and preserved an idol, which had been presented to him by Tamahama. The accounts, given by eye-witnesses, are perfectly explicit and harmonious, as to these facts. Tameree, king of Atooi, expressed himself as being exceedingly desirous that missionaries should come and teach the people to read and write, as had been done in the Society Islands. This he did in conversation with American sea-captains, and wrote a letter to the same effect, by the vessel which brought this intelligence, addressed to his son at Cornwall. This son, though not attached to the mission, sailed with the missionaries, and professed a desire to befriend them, and to promote the cause of truth among his countrymen. It is hoped that he was received by his father in health and peace, several months before the abovementioned letter, the principal object of which was to solicit his return, arrived in this country.

The principal means which Providence used to bring about this surprising result, was the continually repeated rumor of what had been done in the Society Islands, and the continually repeated assurances of our sea-captains and sailors, that the whole system of idolatry was foolish and stupid. Thus has a nation been induced to renounce its gods by the influence of Christian missionaries, who reside at the distance of nearly 3,000 miles across the ocean. Thus, while the Gospel is becoming the power of God and the wisdom of God, to many in the islands of the Southern Pacific, the distant rumor of these blessed results has made the idolaters of the Northern Pacific ashamed of their mummeries, and consigned to the flames the high places of cruelty, the altars, and the idols together.

[Panoplist for December.

FLORIDA TREATY.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday, states that Mr. Stansbury has arrived in that city in the brig Pleiades, bearer of despatches to government, from our Minister at the Court of Madrid. They were delivered to him by Mr. Rich, Consul of the United States at Valencia, who stated that they contained a duplicate copy, of the ratified treaty, and that the original had been forwarded by the way of Bordeaux. Mr. Rich further informed Mr. Stansbury, that the ratification by the King and Cortes was *unqualified and entire, having no appendant conditions or reservations.*

DEAF AND DUMB.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, at their late session, appropriated $1000 for the education of Deaf and Dumb children belonging to the State, at the Hartford Asylum.

General Scott, the venerable chief of the Catawba Indians, died at the advanced age of upwards of 100 years, after being their ruler for more than half a Century.

Revivals of Religion.

Communicated for the Watchman.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Bartlet Pease, dated Dighton, Dec. 8, 1820, to the Rev. Stephen Gano, of Providence, R. I.

Rev. and Dear Sir—In compliance with the request of several friends of Zion, I proceed to give some account of the gracious work of God in this place. I had labored here nearly five years before the commencement of this work, in which time eighteen only were added to the church. A year since, we were in a state of great declension. Our discipline and conferences were much neglected, and our covenant and Lord's-day meetings were thinly attended, whilst a great stupidity amongst saints and sinners seemed generally to prevail. We were surrounded with those who differed widely from us in religious opinions, who seemed rather to triumph over us than to sympathise in our low state. Our enemies reproached us, saying, "Where is your God, and where is the promise of his coming?"—But even at this time, there were individuals in the church, who in some measure realized our condition, and were greved at the "afflictions of Joseph," and whose daily prayer ascended, "O Lord, revive thy work! give not thine heritage to reproach." In the latter part of the last winter and spring, we seemed to awake from our slumbers. Our public assemblies were enlarged, our covenant meetings were attended, and a spirit of discipline revived; and almost every measure taken to regulate and purify the church, was apparently blest. Many thing that were wanting were set in order, and those graces that remained were strengthened. Fervent desires were manifested by our brethren for the salvation of sinners. These desires were not in vain; soon we discovered in our assemblies, and in some families, an unusual solemnity; and inquiries were made with anxious solicitude "What shall we do to be saved?" At a stated church meeting on the last Thursday in April, nine persons came forward, and gave satisfactory evidence of a work of grace upon their hearts: and on the Lord's day following, eight of them were buried with Christ in baptism. The season was peculiarly animating and solemn; a large concourse of people attended, among whom were a number, as they have since confessed, who viewed themselves for the first time, guilty, helpless, and lost sinners. The glorious work soon spread into the remote parts of the society, and into some of the adjacent towns; and a goodly number have been hopefully converted and joined to the Lord. Several of our neighboring churches, of different denominations, have received pleasing additions. In three months I baptized sixty persons; the whole number added by baptism is sixty-six; and others are now proposing to follow in this precious ordinance. Truly the Lord is good. He hath regarded us in our low state—"and hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not any of his benefits. Most of the converts are of the youth, though no age, from twelve to fifty, has been exempted; and the number of each sex is about equal.—Some, who had recently engaged in the marriage covenant, have been married to the Lord, and appear to be walking with a good degree of uprightness in his holy ordinances. The preached gospel, the ordinance of baptism, the relation of Christian experience, and exhortation, have all been blest to the awakening of sinners, especially the ordinance of baptism. Our meetings, though frequently continued to a late hour, have been generally conducted with regularity and order. The converts appear to have had a deep sense of the entire sinfulness of their hearts, the wickedness of their lives, and the immediate necessity of an Almighty Saviour. Their language now is, "by the grace of God I am what I am." "Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thy Name be glory forever."

Though it has been, and still is a time of joy with us, yet we rejoice with trembling, fearing that some root of bitterness may spring up amongst us, whereby some at least, may be defiled. But we trust that He who "gathers the lambs with his arms," will "carry them in his bosom," and keep them "by his power through faith unto salvation."

REVIVAL IN NEW-HAVEN.

On the last Sabbath week, seventy three persons were united to the Congregational Church in New-Haven, Con. under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Twenty of these were baptized at the time, on a profession of their faith in Christ. No one can have an adequate conception of this joyful occasion, unless they have witnessed similar scenes. To see such a number of our youth and some in the meridian of life, after a careful and prayerful examination of their faith in Christ—with a trembling, yet joyful hope, that by grace they have passed from death unto life—having the witness of that Spirit who convinced them of sin that they are born of God, thus dedicating themselves to be the Lord's, was a sight that we believe gave joy in heaven as well as on earth.

Between forty and fifty are propounded for admission to the Congregational Church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Merwin, and fifteen to the Church in College, making about one hundred & thirty. These are some of the first fruits of the gracious revival with which the Lord has favoured us. There are many more hopeful subjects of the work, who will, in due time, we trust, evince, that they are not ashamed to confess Christ, before men. We rejoice to state, that the Holy Spirit is not withdrawn from us. Its influences are operating on the hearts of many. There are very encouraging prospects in some of the neighbouring villages where meetings are attended by some of the brethren of the churches.

The revival in Woodbridge, still continues, & nearly an hundred are hoping in the mercy of God. We understand, also, that between ninety and a hundred are to be added to the church on the next Sabbath, in North-Killworth.

In Wethersfield, we learn also that a revival has become quite extensive; some are rejoicing, and others, particularly among the youth, are anxiously enquiring what they shall do to be saved. *Religious Intel.*

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

Friday, Jan. 5, 1821.

Mr. Hinkley, of Northampton, Chairman of the Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Constitution in the Declaration of Rights, so as to provide, that no person shall be subjected to trial for any crime or offence, which on conviction may expose him or her to loss of life, liberty or estate, but by presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases which are or may be otherwise expressly provided for by the statutes of the Commonwealth.

This resolution was read for the first time, and tomorrow at 10 o'clock assigned for its second reading.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Webster, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the several subjects referred to that Committee this day, together with the report offered yesterday, by the select Committee on Harvard University, Hon. Mr. Pickman, of Salem, in the chair.

The resolution reported yesterday by Hon. Mr. Webster, of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the privileges, &c. of Harvard College, was taken up and read—A discussion of some length took place; in the course of which the resolution was opposed by Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Hingham, and Mr. Hubbard, of Boston; and advocated by Hon. Messrs. Webster and Quincy, of Boston, Story, of Salem, Dana, of Groton, Messrs. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Tillinghast, of Wrentham, Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, Messrs. Boylston, of Princeton, & Austin, of Charleston. The question on agreeing to the resolution, was decided in the affirmative, 227 to 44.

The Committee then agreed to rise.

In Convention, the Chairman of the Committee of the whole reported their agreement to the resolution respecting Harvard University.

The resolution respecting Harvard University had a first reading, and was assigned to be read a second time tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Atwood, of Greenfield, said, in looking over the Constitution, he thought the provision, that no district should ever be entitled to more than six Senators, was not sufficiently express; he therefore, moved a reconsideration of the vote, passed yesterday, adopting the second resolution of the report on the Senate and House of Representatives, with a view to introduce this amendment. The reconsideration was agreed to, and the following amendment was inserted at the end of the resolution; "and that the Senators be so apportioned among the said districts as that no district shall elect more than six." The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Sturgis, of Boston, gave notice, that he should, tomorrow, move that the Rules and Orders of this Convention be so far dispensed with, as that the Report on the Preamble and Declaration of Rights, if it should pass to a second reading, should also have its second reading tomorrow.

The Order of the Day, being the second reading of the resolutions respecting the Lieut. Governor and Council, was taken up. The several resolutions were read, and adopted in the following form, viz.:

1st. *Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper that the Constitution should be altered so that the qualifications of the Lieut. Governor shall be the same as are required in the Constitution in the case of the Governor.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper to amend the same, by striking out in the first article of the third section and same chapter, relating to the Council, &c. the word "nine," and insert "seven;" also the word "five," and insert "four."

3d. *Resolved* That it is expedient and proper to amend the same, by striking out the whole of the second article of the same section, and insert "seven Counsellors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, excluding the Members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, on the first Wednesday of January, by the joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives, assembled in one room. The Counsellors shall have the same qualifications, in point of property and residence in the Commonwealth, as are required by the Constitution for Senators; and the Senate and House of Representatives shall, as soon as may be, fill any vacancies, that may exist in the Council, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, in the manner aforesaid."

4th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, and proper to amend the same, by striking out in the fourth article of the same section, the word "two," and insert "one."

5th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper to amend the same, by striking out in the seventh article of the same section, the words "the last Wednesday in May," and insert "the first Wednesday of January."

The resolution respecting the qualifications of electors of civil officers, was taken up, and had its second reading. It was amended, on motion of Hon. Mr. Saltonstall, by striking out "six," and inserting "twelve," so as to make twelve months residence in any town necessary to give a person a right to vote in that town.—Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester, gave notice that he should tomorrow move for a reconsideration of the vote adopting this amendment.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

The resolution respecting the qualifications of electors of civil officers, was taken up—Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester, in pursuance of notice given, moved a reconsideration of the vote passed yesterday, by which the qualification of residence was changed from *six* to *twelve* months—he gave his reasons why he considered the qualification of six months residence preferable to twelve—Mr. Leland, of Roxbury, also advocated the reconsideration.

The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Saltonstall proposed an amendment to the resolution, so as to require a residence of twelve months *in the Commonwealth*, and six months *in the town*, as a qualification for elector—the amendment was agreed to—the resolution, as amended, was then adopted, as follows, viz.:—

Resolved, That it is expedient so to alter and amend the Constitution as to provide, that every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, except paupers and persons under guardianship, who has resided one year within the Commonwealth, and within the town or district in which he shall claim a right to vote, six calendar months, next preceeding any election; and who shall have paid, by himself, parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which may have been assessed upon him within two years next preceeding such election, within any town or district of this Commonwealth, or who by law shall be exempted from taxation, shall have a right to vote in the election of civil officers.

The resolution reported by the select committee on the subject of Harvard University, had a second reading and was adopted, in the following words, viz.:

Resolved, That it is proper to amend the Constitution, by providing, that the rights and privileges of the president and fellows of Harvard College, and the charter and constitution thereof, and of the board of overseers as at present established by law, be confirmed; with this provision, viz.:—That the board of overseers, in the election of ministers of churches to be members of said board, shall not be confined to ministers of churches of any particular denomination of christians.

The time assigned for the first reading of the resolutions respecting the preamble and declaration of rights, having arrived, that subject was taken up—the first resolution of the report was read, and the disagreement of the committee of the whole concurred in—the second resolution was read and passed to a second reading—the third resolution was read, and Mr. Childs, of Pittsfield, introduced, as an amendment, the proposition which he offered, and which was very fully discussed, in committee of the whole—the amendment was advocated by the mover, Mr. Tillinghast, of Wrentham, and Mr. Lincoln, of Boston—the question on the amendment was on motion of Mr. Childs, taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, 136 yeas, 246 nays—the third resolution was, after some further debate, passed to a second reading, 211 to 72.

The fourth resolution, from the consideration of which the committee of the whole was excused, was read and the further consideration thereof was, on motion of Mr. Sturgis, of Boston, indefinitely postponed.

The fifth resolution was read, and passed to a second reading.

The disagreement of the committee of the whole to the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th resolutions, was concurred in by the convention.

On motion of Mr. Sturgis, of Boston, made in pursuance of notice given yesterday, it was agreed so far to dispense with the rules and orders of the convention as to give the resolutions respecting the declaration of rights a second reading at the present time.

The following resolutions were then read for the second time and adopted, viz.:—

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient further to amend and alter the constitution so as that part which invests the legislature with power to enjoin on individuals an attendance on public worship may be annulled and rendered no longer obligatory.

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient further to alter and amend the constitution so as to provide, that as the happiness of a people and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion & morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of God and of public instruction in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of the Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall accordingly from time to time, authorize and require the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, and religious societies, incorporated and unincorporated, to make suitable provision at their own expense for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public christian teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, and religious societies, incorporated and unincorporated, shall, at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers & of contracting with them for their maintenance.

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient further to alter and amend the constitution so as to provide, that every person shall have a right, in criminal prosecutions, to be fully heard in his defence, by himself and his counsel.

Hon. Mr. Fay, of Cambridge, proposed the following resolution, which was read, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the third article of the declaration of rights, so as to provide, that all monies paid by the subject for the support of public worship, and of the public teachers of piety, religion and morality, shall, if he request it, be applied to the public teacher, or teachers, if any, on whose instruction he attends, whether of the same or of a different sect or denomination from that in which the money is raised.

Rev. Dr. *Baldwin*, of Boston, offered the following resolution, which was read, and referred to the same committee of the whole, as that offered by Mr. *Fay*, viz:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the third article of the declaration of rights, so as to provide, that whenever any person shall become a member of any religious society, corporate or unincorporate, within this commonwealth, such membership shall be certified by a committee of such society, chosen for this purpose, and filed with the clerk of the town where he dwells, such person shall forever afterwards be exempted from taxation for the support of public teachers of religion in every other religious corporation whatever, so long as he shall continue such membership.

A member gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move for a consideration of the vote, passed this day, adopting the resolution which proposes to alter the constition so as to provide, "that every person shall have a right, in criminal prosecutions, to be fully heard in his defence by himself *and* his counsel."

It was ordered, that when the convention does adjourn, this day, it shall adjourn to Monday next, at 9 o'clock.

It was ordered, that from and after this day, the rule of this convention, which requires that every resolution, before its adoption, shall have a reading on two several days, be rescinded.

Mr. *Ellis*, of Dedham, from the committee on the pay roll, reported the roll as made up, inclusive of Monday next.

Attendance of the delegates, - -	$50,800,
Travel, - - - - - - - - - -	5,124,
Whole amount,	55,924.

This report was laid on the table.

Hon. Judge *Jackson*, of Boston, chairman of the committee for reducing the amendments to form, made further report on that subject.

Adjourned.

in which he shall claim a right to vote, six calender months, next preceeding any election; and who shall have paid, by himself, parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which may have been assessed upon him within two years next preceeding such election, within any town or district of this Commonwealth, or who by law shall be exempted from taxation, shall have a right to vote in the election of civil officers.

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The time assigned for the first reading of the resolutions respecting the preamble and declaration of rights, having arrived, that subject was taken up—the first resolution of the report was read, and the disagreement of the committee of the whole concurred in—the second resolution was read and passed to a second reading—the third resolution was read, and Mr. Childs, of Pittsfield, introduced, as an amendment, the proposition which he offered, and which was very fully discussed, in committee of the whole—this amendment was advocated by the mover, Mr. Tillinghast, of Wrentham, and Mr. Lincoln, of Boston—the question on the amendment was on motion of Mr. Childs, taken by yeas and nays, & decided in the negative, 126 yeas, 246 nays—the third resolution was, after some further debate, passed to a second reading, 211 to 72.

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Rev. Dr. *Baldwin*, of Boston, offered the following resolution, which was read, and referred to the same committee of the whole, as that offered by Mr. *Fay*, viz:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the third article of the declaration of rights, so as to provide, that whenever any person shall become a member of any religious society, corporate or unincorporate, within this commonwealth, such membership shall be certified by a committee of such society, chosen for this purpose, and filed with the clerk of the town where he dwells, such person shall forever afterwards be exempted from taxation for the support of public teachers of religion in every other religious corporation whatever, so long as he shall continue such membership.

A member gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move for a consideration of the vote, passed this day, adopting the resolution which proposes to alter the constitution so as to provide, that every person shall have a right, in criminal prosecutions, to be fully heard in his defence by himself *and* his counsel."

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Attendance of the delegates, - -	$50,800,
Travel, - - - - - - - - -	5,124,
Whole amount,	55,924.

This report was laid on the table.

Hon. Judge *Jackson*, of Boston, chairman of the committee for reducing the amendments to form, made further report on that subject.

Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 8.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Varnum rose, and addressing the Secretary, observed, that he wished to submit the following order:—

Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Hon. Isaac Parker, for the exertions, attention, and ability exhibited by him whilst he has presided over their deliberations.

The Secretary then read the order, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and so ordered to be recorded.

Soon after THE PRESIDENT rose, and addressed the Convention: (who all rose, and stood uncovered during the delivery of his address):—

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion of Mr. Fay, the Convention voted, 156 to 127, to go into committee of whole, on the resolution offered by Mr. Fay, [*see a preceding column*] Mr. Webster in the chair.

It was opposed by Mr. Hoar, of Concord, the Rev. Mr. Foster, and Mr. Freeman, of Sandwich; and was supported by Judge Story, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. L. Lincoln, Mr. Tillinghast, and Col. Fay. On taking the question, the numbers were:—

For the Resolution, - - - -	214
Against it, - - - - - - -	116

The committee rose, reported the resolution, and had leave to sit again. The Convention then adjourned for one hour for refreshment.—[☞The above resolution was afterwards read twice, and passed.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention again convened, and went into committee on the unfinished business before them

Dr. Baldwin's resolution [*see Saturday's proceeding*] was read by the chairman.

A very animated debate ensued. The resolution was advocated by the Rev. mover, by Gen. Varnum, and Mr. Sibley, of Sutton. It was opposed by Judge Story, Judge Wilde, Mr. Dutton, of Boston, and Mr. L. Lincoln, of Worcester.—On taking the question, the numbers were:—

For the Resolution, - - -	65
Against it, - - - - -	213

The Committee then agreed to the resolution respecting the *Qualification of Counsellors*, without debate or division.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

After some further discussion of the amendment proposed to the third article of the Bill of Rights, in debate yesterday, it was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Story, of Salem, Mr. Childs, of Pittsfield, Mr. Hyde, of New-Marlborough, Mr. Bartlett, of Medford, and Mr. Wilde, of Newburyport, to consider and report thereon as soon as may be. After being absent some time, Mr. Story, from this Committee reported the following resolution, which was read twice and passed:—

Resolved, That the Constitution be so amended, as to contain a provision that all taxes assessed for the support of public worship upon the estate of any non-resident proprietor or proprietors, shall be applied towards the support of public worship in the town, precinct, or parish, where such estate lies, unless such proprietor or proprietors shall be resident within the Commonwealth and shall be of a different sect or denomination of Christians from that of the town precinct, or parish, by whom such taxes are assessed.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Sullivan, of Boston, from the committee appointed to prepare an Address to the People on the Amendments, made report, which was read and adopted.

FINAL QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. Webster, it was—*Ordered*, That the final question on the passing of the proposed Amendments to the Constitution shall be taken in this form:—"*Shall this article of Amendment be proposed to the People of this Commonwealth for their ratification and adoption?*" And on this question the Yeas and Nays may be called as usual.

PAY ROLL.—Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on the Pay roll, reported the same as made up including this day. [The amount total, for travel and attendance of the Delegates, is $56,732.]

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The committee of Accounts, &c. reported the amount of the compensations to the Secretary, Chaplains, Messenger, and attendants, of the Convention, and of expenses of printing, newspapers, &c. amounting in the whole to about $3200, which was read, and accepted, and the Governor was requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount.

The Convention adjourned at half past two o'clock, for one hour, for refreshment.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention assembled at half past three.

COMMITTEE OF RETURNS.

The following members (including two from each Congressional District, besides the President of the Covention) were appointed a committee to meet at the State-House in Boston, on the Fourth Wednesday of May, to open and examine the votes then returned for or against each of the articles of amendments proposed to the Constitution, and to certify the same to His Excellency the Governor, and also to the General Court, viz.:—

ISAAC PARKER, Esq. Chairman.

Suffolk—John Phillips and Benjamin Russell.
Essex South—Benjamin Pickman and William Pearce.
Essex North—William Bartlett and Charles White.
Middlesex—Joseph B. Varnum, Joseph Locke and Samuel Dana.
Hampshire North—Elisha Hoyt and Varney Pierce.
Hampshire South—Samuel Porter and Enos Foote.
Plymouth—Charles Turner and Daniel Howard.
Bristol—Shepard Leach and Jones Godfrey.
Barnstable, &c.—Josiah Hussey and Russell Freeman.
Worcester South—Jonas Sibley and Timothy Paige.
Worcester North—Thomas H. Blood and Bezaleel Lawrence.
Norfolk—Thomas Greenleaf and John Endicott.
Berkshire—Nathan Willis and George Conant.

Passed through Salem on Saturday last, Mr. Isaac B Shepard, of Portsmouth, N. H. and Mr. Richard Lakeman of Ipswich, two of the survivors of ship Rolla, of Newburyport, cast away at Norsette Beach, Cape Cod. Two others have arrived at Boston, by the names of John White, an Englishman, and Tallack Brimback, of Norway, being all that was saved from that unfortunate shipwreck. Messrs Lakeman and Shepard committed themselves to the waves together, as also Messrs White and Brimback, and most providentialy reached the shore.

The population of the city of N. York, by the present census, will probably exceed 140,000.

THE WATCHMAN.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1821.

It must afford peculiar pleasure to the friends of civilization as well as the lovers of enlightened Christianity, to observe the rapid progress which is now making in improving the state of society in the dark and degraded portion of India, which has been visited by the English Baptist Missionaries. The extract of the letter from Calcutta, which we publish this day, is a most satisfactory document in proof of the fact, that the friends of vital religion are the patrons of literature and the most successful and practical advocates of real civilization. Much has been said and written on this important subject, and it has been acknowledged, even by the enemies of religion, that the destruction of savage and pagan customs is indispensably essential to a happy state of society; but we believe that experience will incontrovertibly establish the idea, that no means of thoroughly banishing the superstitions and cruelties of the heathen world will have any durable efficacy, unless established on the principles of the Christian religion. The state of the Gentile world, even in their highest state of literary refinement, has been a proof of Paul's proposition, that "the world by wisdom knew not God;" and wherever the gospel has not been received, the population has been sunk in ignorance and cruelty. We rejoice, therefore, that the experiment of extending the gospel through the earth is now making, by that means to promote the temporal as well as the everlasting benefit of our race. In this view of the subject, then, we call on infidels to renounce their unbelief, and to unite their cordial exertions in favour of that gospel, which, whilst it proclaims peace on earth, and practically extends good will to men, in the self-denying labours of its Missionaries and friends, at the same time humanizes the Pagan and the Savage, and diffuses the blessings of a civilized intercourse between man and man, of whatever nation, or complexion under heaven.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday last, agreeably to adjournment, the two branches of the Legislature met at the State-House. The Governor communicated his Message on the same day.

The Hon. Elijah H. Mills having resigned as Speaker of the House, after three ballotings, the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY was chosen Speaker in his room.

Thursday the two Houses met in Convention to elect a Counsellor, and to supply the vacancies in the Senate. The Hon. DANIEL NOBLE was elected to the Council—and the Hon. WILLIAM GRAY and GEORGE MYRICK, Esq. were chosen to the Senate. The Convention then separated.

The Directors of the American Education Society have just published their fifth Report. 256 young men have been received as beneficiaries since the commencement of the Society. Its number of members is now 415, 166 of whom are life members; [illegible] these were added the last year, and [illegible] constituted chiefly by the liberality [illegible] The Society expended the last year $[illegible] cts;—and has received $15,148 89 cts. [illegible] of which was a bequest from the late Mr. Beza Tucker, as a permanent fund. The receipts of the last year are between three and four thousand dollars *less* than the preceding year.

The Missionary Society of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, received by sundry subscriptions and donations from Nov. 1819, to April 1820, $289 50. And at their meeting at Upper Long Cane, Nov. 1820, they received $876 45,cts. to be appropriated to the grand object of publishing far and wide the gospel of the grace of God.

We have just received a letter from a worthy correspondent in the state of New York, who in forwarding the name of a new subscriber, has the following observations worthy of attention, especially as they suggest a method, by which a number may receive the benefit of our paper, without the trouble of *borrowing*, which may sometimes be as unpleasant to the borrower as to the lender.

"It is worthy of remark that the person to whom the paper is to be addressed is a laborious mechanick, and the price is made up by several others who join him in the expense, and hold a right in the paper. This method is productive of various advantages. It so lightens the expense, that the same little company may in like manner subscribe for some valuable magazine, or other periodical religious work. If the parties were poorer, and not able thus to obtain a variety, still by this means they receive a great enjoyment and benefit, when no individual of the company could afford to take the paper alone.—Supposing all the parties could *individually* incur the expense, it is not probable they would all do it, but *some* would content themselves with borrowing. They would be ashamed, or perhaps too careless, to borrow *constantly*, and would therefore lose the advantage. But, as it is, all read statedly; and as the paper has to pass through so many hands, it cannot be borrowed by others, and they will be induced to subscribe on the same plan."

THE WICKED ESCAPE NOT.

A young man of respectable connexions, eighteen years old, not long since was entrusted with the conveyance of a letter covering a considerable sum of money by a House in this town, who had occasion to remit it to New York. He fraudulently broke the seals and purloined about six hundred dollars. He was pursued to Alexandria, taken, brought back to Boston yesterday, and about half the purloined sum recovered. This is an additional instance of the certain justice which in this country overtakes iniquity.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WATCHMAN.

The following extract of a letter, dated Calcutta, May, 1820, was received in this town on Thursday, 4th inst. It confirms in so remarkable a manner the statements now making in this town by the Rev. Mr. Ward, of Serampore, that several friends of that gentleman have requested its publicity.

"In the evening, (May 2) accompanied Mr. R. to the Rev. Mr. Thomason's. We were received in a manner truly friendly and polite; he is warm and frank. Mrs. T. is a lovely woman. They have pretty little girls, who remind me of old times. They are obliged to send their children to England for their health, as the luxurious mode of living in India inevitably extends its pernicious influence to them. There were many present: as on this evening, every week, Mr. T. reads a sermon, or some religious work, and closes with prayer.—The conversation is generally adapted to such exercises. This evening he read a sermon of Dr. Porter, of Andover. Few men are more valuable as public teachers than Mr. T. Few discourses are so rich in holy motives, and affectionate counsels, as his. He kindly urged us to repeat the visit. He is a warm eulogist of Washington, to whom he was known. I should like to have you send a copy of the Declaration of Independence, similar to that at my father's, which I think he would value highly.

I must omit an account of the native schools, to relate our visit, Serampore, Saturday, 6th. On the west side of the river, the borders are covered with splendid buildings, dwelling houses with extensive gardens; temples of the Hindoos and Mussulmen; on the east, only native huts of cane and bamboo: The flat roofs of the brick buildings give an air of uniform grandeur, which is wanting in American structures. We were cordially received by Dr. Marshman, who shewed us every part of their Institution. They have a printing office, in which, at the same time, works in the Chinese, the Bengalee, the Hindoostanee, and the various languages of the interior provinces, and of the islands, are printed: a press and paper mill worked by steam: they make all the paper for which they have occasion, as the English comes too high, and the native paper becomes in a few years a prey to the worms: they supply large orders too from Calcutta, by which their funds are increased: a chapel, neat, but not handsome: an office in which translations are made by learned men from all parts of India: a Botanical garden, extensive: and a small aviary, both constantly added to. The foundation of a large college has been laid, in which native and English youth are to be instructed in all the learning of the Bramins, and be qualified to teach others. They have a large school of lads now acquiring this learning, who have come from the most remote provinces, from the other Presidencies, and from the islands; and a school for young ladies, under the tuition of Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Hough, wife to one of the American missionaries.

Sunday 7 o'clock, attended Divine service in the Danish chapel, by Dr. M. Mr. Hough officiated at the college chapel. At four o'clock, Krishnoo, the oldest convert, preached to the Bengalees, who attended in great numbers, and seriously: he has been 25 years a Christian, and has never disgraced his profession. He is well read in the scriptures; his manner and countenance were full of natural eloquence. He said to Mr. R. who told him he had many brothers in America, That he "should have been happy to have gone to America, had it been so ordered, but that we should all meet in Heaven." In the evening, communion was administered to the church, of which many natives are members. In the evening, we walked with Dr. M. who led us to the house of one of them; he was a Bramin, who had been a professor 14 years; after 2 years of irregular conduct, he absented himself for 2 years, but since his return has been exemplary. His countenance was very engaging. They brought us out in front of the house, which area is always considered as their parlour; (for the verandah is their usual sitting place, and they seldom pass any part of the day within) two other converts were with him, with their wives and children. The frank, pleased countenances of the women, denoted peace of mind, and freedom from that slavery in which the others are held. They brought out their Hymn books, and sung a hymn composed by one of the converts, of which the chorus was,

"Jesus, who hast died for me,
"Can I ever thee forget?

Reverence was strongly marked in their countenances; the children about as large as little Samuel, joined with perfect accuracy. After this, Dr. M. prayed with them in Bengalee; they then shook us by the hands, we bade them good night. This day, so interesting, was closed with family prayer.

Monday we rose at 4 o'clock, and with Mr. and Mrs. Hough, we crossed to Barrackpore, to view the menagerie, aviary, and park of deer belonging to the Gov. General. His dwelling is far from magnificent; the deer were very beautiful. In the menagerie, there were only two bears, 4 tigers, 2 leopards, an Ourang-outang, of which the shoulders, arms, hands, fingers, nails and chest, were those of a man: the head, man and monkey; the body, except the head, covered with short, thick, red hair; it laughs most maliciously. The aviary is small. We returned to breakfast with Mr. H. and amused ourselves with a Galvanic battery.

In the evening there was a prayer meeting for a blessing on the missions at different stations; the natives took their part; the Bramin, whom we visited last evening, prayed; his matter was good, we were told, and well arranged; the language sublime and reverent. Tuesday we returned to Calcutta."

The Editor of the Georgia Missionary, in alluding to Mr. Ward's visit to obtain patronage for the College at Serampore, has the following remarks in his paper of 22d ult. It is gratifying that Mr. Ward's object is so universally approved in our country.

"No object of Christian charity has more powerful claims than the one here presented. The college is designed for the education of the natives of India, and to qualify them to become preachers of the Gospel to their brethren. In no other way can the hundred and fifty millions of Hindoostan ever be made acquainted with the doctrines and principles of Christianity. It is utterly impossible for all the Christian nations in the world to furnish a sufficient number of Missionaries for such an immense population; but if ministers can be educated among themselves, it may be done.

It is to be hoped that there are some in Georgia who are both able and willing to contribute liberally for the promotion of so important an undertaking."

By the late census, the town of Salem contains 12,707 inhabitants—in 1810 it contained 12,613. The deaths in that place last year were 181.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WATCHMAN.

SOUTH READING, JAN. 10. 1821.

On Monday last, we were gratified by a visit from the Rev. William Ward, from Serampore. In the evening, at the Baptist Meeting-House in this town, he preached an admirable discourse founded on Isa. lx. 2, "For, behold, the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people: but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee."

In this discourse he depicted in glowing colours, the dark and benighted situation of the Hindoos; mentioned with gratitude the goodness of the "Sun of righteousness" in beginning to arise and shed the celestial beams of his grace upon that gloomy part of the "earth, full of the habitations of cruelty;" and urged upon christians, by various and conclusive arguments, the importance of imparting of their substance to aid an Institution designed to give useful information to the natives of India, and prepare those whom God may call to the ministry ably and successfully to publish to their own countrymen "the unsearchable riches of Christ."

At the close of the sermon a collection was taken up to assist in the establishment of the Native Missionary College at Serampore, amounting to $36,60, and a gold ring. Each of us went home with the impression that we had seen and heard *a man of God*, possessing an unction from the Holy One, lamenting, with the heart of a christian philanthropist, the forlorn condition of the heathen, and desiring with ardour and sincerity to promote the best interest of their immortal souls.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, the CONVENTION of this state was adjourned without day. The evening scene was most solemnly impressive. The galleries and avenues of the Hall were crowded, and the attendance of the members full. The report of the committee on the Amendments was made about six o'clock, and during the two hours occupied in their reading and adoption, the utmost silence prevailed. The Amendments were fourteen in number, each a separate article. They were all first read by the Secretary, and some verbal amendments adopted. They were then read seperately, and on each the question was thus put by the president, *Shall this Amendment be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification?* On most of the amendments the votes were *unanimous*; and on each of the residue there was only one or two, and at most six dissentients, excepting on the Amendment respecting *Harvard College*, on which a division was called, and the numbers were for passing the amendment 197. Against it 61. After all the amendments had been adopted, the Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of Littleton, on the invitation of the President, addressed the Throne of Grace, and, on motion of Gen VARNUM, the Convention was adjourned, amidst the cordial and mutual congratulations of the Delegates, on the auspicious close of their labors.

Cent.

The anniversary of the Union African Society was celebrated at their Meeting-House, in Providence, January 1st, when a very appropriate Discourse was preached to a large and attentive audience, by the Rev. Mr. Gano, from the third verse of the 24th chapter of Proverbs, "Through wisdom is an house builded, & by understanding it is established," in which he judiciously explained & fervently enforced the various & important duties attached to their relative standing in society.

After the services, a collection was made to aid in the completion of the Meeting-House.

The sum of $406 11 cts. was collected at the Old South Church on Tuesday evening, after the discourse delivered before the Howard Benevolent Society.

His Excellency Nehemiah R Knight, Esq. Governor of Rhode Island, has been elected to represent that State in the National Senate, vice Hon. James Burrill, deceased. Mr. Knight has since resigned the office of Governor.

INSTALLATION.

On the 3d inst. Rev. EZEKIEL L. BASCOM was installed the Pastor of the Congregational Church and society in Ashby. The religious services and solemnities were peculiarly appropriate and impressive. Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Lancaster, made the introductory Prayer; Rev. Dr. Ripley made the Installing Prayer; & Rev. Mr. Beede, of Wilton, (N. H.) made the Concluding Prayer. Rev. Dr. Foster, of Brighton, preached the Sermon; Rev. Mr. Osgood gave the Charge to the Pastor; and Rev. Mr. Wellington addressed the Church and People; Rev. Mr. Damon, of Lunenburg, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.

DIED,

In this town, William B. eldest son of Thomas and Sarah Carter, aged 18 years.—On Saturday, Charles P Mitchell, child of John Mitchell, aged 3 mo.—Mrs Sarah Tucker, aged 73. Joshua Eaton, eldest son of widow Frances Eaton, aged 11 years.

On Sunday morning last, Doctor Moses Barker, aged 78.—Mrs. Sarah, wife of Thomas Barry, aged 52.—In Kentucky, Mr. James Russel, aged 25, formerly of Boston.—In Chelmsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, aged 23.—In New-York, Mr. Jeremiah Gray, of Boston, aged 39.—In Charleston, S. C. Mr John M'Dowell.

In this town, Mrs. Lucretia Avery, aged *one hundred years and four months.*

On Friday morning last, Robert, youngest child of Henry Williams, aged 14 months.

In Malden, Capt. Joseph Sprague, aged 57.

At Roxbury, Second Parish, on the 5th inst. Dea. David Weld, aged 86.

In Newton, on the evening of the 4th inst Mrs. Mary, the wife of Col. Nathaniel Brackett.

In Concord (Ms.) on the 8th Henry Gilman, youngest child of Mr. Moses Pritchard, aged 9 months.

In Braintree, yesterday morning, Mrs. Dorathy wife of Mr. Jonas Welch, aged 71 years. Funeral will be attended tomorrow afternoon, immediately after divine service.

In Newton on Sunday morning, George, aged 5 years, youngest son of Mr. John Kingsbury.—On the 9th inst. much lamented Mr. Thaddeus Hyde, aged 69.

In Taunton, on Sunday evening, the Rev. John Pipon, pastor of the first Congregational Church and society in that place. The affection of friends and the gratitude of the poor, will hold in long remembrance, the simplicity of manners, the kindness of heart, the christian charity and unbounded benevolence of this excellent man. He was graduated at Harvard University, in 1792, and ordained at Taunton, in January 1800. His health was apparently as good as usual through Sunday; in the evening he was suddenly taken ill, and died in a few minutes.

In Wiscasset, Charles Pushard, Jr. aged 16; killed by a fall from the mast head of the sch. Palestine.

OBITUARY.

Died in South Reading on the 26th ult. Miss Ruth Walton. The subject of this obituary notice experienced the renovating influence of divine grace about eighteen years previously to her death. In one year from that time she made a public profession of religion, and joined the Baptist Church in South-Reading, at that time under the pastoral care of the Rev. E. Nelson. From that period to the day of her death, she appeared to possess an affection for the Church similar to that which *Ruth the Moabitess* manifested towards her mother-in-law, when she said, "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.

Her conversation was uniformly such as became the gospel of Christ; her deportment exemplary, and in no ordinary degree did she adorn the doctrine of God her Saviour. Few members of this Church have been more highly esteemed for piety, prudence, fidelity, equanimity, and consistency of character. She made the unchanging word of God, and not the exercises of her own mind, the rule of her conduct. During her last sickness, the writer of this frequently visited her, and never saw before so complete an exemplification of patience and resignation to God. Her confinement lasted more than 100 days, and for a great part of the time her pains were extremely great, and yet not one murmuring word proceeded from her lips. When requested to say for what she wished prayer to be made, she often answered, "O, that God may glorify himself with me. I am willing to die or to live as he shall see most for his glory." She observed that she did not have such lively joys as in a former sickness. "I get no further, said she than a composure of mind in being willing to be in the hands of God"—as a friend sat by her bed-side, when she had almost finished her course, she groaned aloud, but immediately checking herself inquired, whether a person could be patient, and yet cry out. Without waiting for an answer, she said, "Jesus cried out, but he was patient."—[*Communicated.*

Watts's Improvement of the Mind, with Questions.

JAMES LORING, has just Published and for Sale at his Book Store, No. 2, Cornhill, price 50 cents half bound and 63 cents in sheep, and lettered:—

The improvement of the Mind. By ISAAC WATTS, D. D. to which are added, *Questions adapted to the Work;* for the use of Schools and Academies.

Dr. Johnson's Recommendation.

"Few books have been perused by me with greater pleasure than Dr. Watts' *Improvement of the Mind;* of which the radical principles may indeed be found in Locke's *Conduct of the Understanding;* but they are so expanded and ramified by Watts, as to confer on him the merit of a work in the highest degree useful and pleasing. Whoever has the care of instructing others may be charged with deficiency in his duty if this book is not recommended." *Dr. Johnson's Life of Dr. Watts*

☞The above volume contains the whole of the First Part of Dr. Watts's Improvement of the Mind. This is believed to be sufficiently complete in itself without the Second Part, and more particularly suited to the capacities of Young Persons. Both Parts might render the Work too expensive for many scholars, and thus exclude the whole. As this First Part was originally published in a separate volume, it is plain that the excellent Author did not consider it as having any indispensible connexion with the Second.

Also—Mason's Treatise on Self-Knowledge, with Questions adapted to the work, for the use of Schools and Academies; Doddridge's Rise & Progress of Religion in the soul, with an Index, now first added. Florian's William Tell, or Switzerland Delivered, with a frontispiece.

Gulliver's Travels, by Dean Swift, containing five illustrative cuts.

First Catechism for Children, containing Common Things necessary to be known at an early age. By Rev. David Blair.

In the Press, Edwards on the Affections, abridged by Ellerby. From the London edition. To which will be added an Index of Subjects. Elements of Orthography, by way of Question and Answer. Jan. 13.

JOHN MEAD, BOOK BINDER.

HAVING recently established himself in Business, respectfully solicits, of Booksellers and others, a share of patronage in the line of his profession. As his Bindery in situated in Charlestown, he flatters himself the Inhabitants will duly encourage him in his New Establishment.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

For sale at Store opposite Rev. Mr. Walker's Meeting-House, Main-street.

Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1821.

THE COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

Tremont-street, next the New Court-House.

IS open for the reception of Company every day, the Sabbath excepted, and Illuminated (more or less) five-Evenings in the week.—Its contents are too numerous to particularize, of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, collected from various parts of the globe, and comprising as great a variety, and number as can be found in any institution of the kind in the United States, and fills a building nearly an hundred feet long, and thirty wide, with a gallery around the whole. *Also*, lately added, the KING and QUEEN of England. Admittance 25 cents, without distinction of age.

N. B. An elegant double action Organ, for sale as above. Jan. 13.

WANTED (Jan. 13.)

A PERSON of good recommendations and religious character, to take charge of a modern brick house, pleasantly situated, and a small family of 2 or 3. To a widow, or single person, (between 25 and 35) who may, if necessary, come with a Child of 10 or 12 years, as an assistant, and who is for economy, industry, and a religious disposition, respectable, the place might be permanently agreeable. Also, wanted in a Store, a Boy of good disposition and education, of about 13 years. Direct a line, which will meet with respectful attention, to C. B. A. at this Office, or inquire verbally.

☞A preference to some from the Country—and to a person who is in *Life* more than in *Words* religious, every reasonable accommodating alteration and compensation would be made. 4w is.

Mr. Jacob Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass. and Mr. James Orr, of Groton, Tompkins Co. N. Y. young unmarried men, who had offered themselves for the service, with expressions of readiness and desire to devote themselves unreservedly for life, with all that they possessed, and whose testimonials, as to their qualifications for assisting in the schools, and in the agricultural and mechanical branches of the general work, were highly satisfactory,—were designated for the Arkansaw establishment. Conformably to their instructions, they proceeded to Pittsburg, at which place they arrived the last of April;—and there in company with their brethren destined for the Choctaw mission, took passage upon the river:—hoping to meet Messrs. Finney and Washburn at the post of Arkansaw, and with them thence to proceed to the proposed seat of the mission.

Your Committee can only express the hope, that, under the protection and guidance of Providence, the several members of this mission have safely reached the field of their future labors, and that they all experience in equal measure the gracious blessing which has so signally attended their brethren at Brainerd and Elliot. Other devoted individuals are holding themselves in readiness to go forth to their assistance, as soon as it shall be deemed advisable for more to be sent.

MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

For several years past, the eyes of the Christian community have been fixed upon Owhyhee, and the neighboring islands, as an inviting field for missionary labor. Attention was first drawn to this most [illegible] by the fact, that some of the natives providentially cast upon our shores, were receiving the advantages of a liberal and Christian education, and had apparently become the subjects of that spiritual change, which alone could fit them to be useful to their countrymen in the highest sense. The hope that they might return to their native islands, accompanied by faithful missionaries, and bearing the offers of mercy to ignorant and perishing multitudes, was greatly strengthened by the wonderful displays of divine grace in the islands of the southern Pacific. The lamented Obookiah was anxiously looking for the day when he should embark on this voyage of benevolence and of Christian enterprise. Though it seemed good to the Lord of missions, that his young servant should not be employed, as had been desired by himself and others, but should be called to the enjoyments of a better world, divine wisdom had prepared, as we trust, other agents to aid in accomplishing the same blessed design.

The period arrived, soon after the last annual meeting, for sending forth a mission, which had been thus contemplated: and which had excited the liveliest interest, and the most pleasing anticipations. The passage having been engaged, and other preparatory arrangements made, the mission family assembled in Boston, on the 12th of October. It consisted of twenty-two persons, and presented a most interesting collection, rarely if ever surpassed on a similar occasion. The Rev. Messrs. Bingham and Thurston had been ordained as ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Daniel Chamberlain, of Brookfield, Mass. a farmer in the prime of life, who, by his own industry and good management, was placed in very eligible worldly circumstances; Dr. Thomas Holman, who had just finished his education for the practice of medicine; Mr. Samuel Whitney, a student in Yale College, capable of being employed as a catechist, schoolmaster, or mechanic; Mr Samuel Ruggles, a catechist and schoolmaster; and Mr. Elisha Loomis, a printer, having previously offered themselves for this service, and been accepted, went forth desirous of carrying the arts of civilized communities, as well as the blessings of the Gospel. Mr. Chamberlain had been the head of a family for 13 or 14 years, and took with him a discreet and pious wife, and five promising children. The other persons who have been named, had formed recent matrimonial connexions, and obtained, as helpers in the work, well educated females, of the fairest character for piety and virtue. To this goodly company were added Thomas Hopoo, Wm. Fennooe, and John Honnoore, natives of the Sandwich Islands, who had been educated at the Foreign Mission School, instructed in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and made partakers, as was charitably hoped, of spiritual and everlasting blessings. They burned with the desire of imparting divine truth to their brethren according to the flesh. All the adults here mentioned were formed into a church of Christ, with very impressive solemnities, and were committed to the pastoral care of the two ordained missionaries. This infant church, soon after its organization, celebrated the Redeemer's sacrifice, and invited to its communion all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. The season was refreshing and delightful. Numerous friends of Christ and of missions pledged themselves to each other, and to the departing family, never to forget them when removed to another hemisphere; to pray for them with affectionate importunity, and to contribute for the supply of their temporal wants, and for the general success and prosperity of the mission. The instructions of the Prudential Committee were delivered in the presence of a great assembly, and amid many tokens, that the cause of Christ among the heathen was taking a new and stronger hold upon the affections of his followers.

On Saturday, Oct. 23d, the mission family embarked on board the brig Thaddeus, Capt. Andrew Blanchard. Previously to their taking a final adieu of their friends and their country, they stopped on a spacious wharf, and there, surrounded by a multitude of Christian brethren, were commended to the favor of God by prayer, and united in a parting hymn.—The vessel soon weighed anchor, and sailed a few miles into the lower harbor, whence, on the following day, she put to sea. After she had been 50 days on the voyage, and had passed the equator, the missionaries had an opportunity to write hasty letters to the Committee, and to enclose copious journals to their friends.—They had all been well, with the exception of a somewhat uncommon share in sea-sickness, and were united and happy among themselves, cheered with anticipations of usefulness among the heathen, and employed, as they had opportunity, in communicating religious knowledge to the ship's company, and improving the Christian character of each other, with a particular view to the duties, which would devolve upon them in their arduous undertaking.

What trials await these beloved brothers and sisters it is impossible for man to foresee; nor ought we to be anxious.—Trials of some kind, undoubtedly they, as well as all other missionaries, must expect. That they may not be elated by prosperity, nor disheartened by adversity, but may lead humble, prayerful, laborious lives, feeling their dependence upon God, and gratefully acknowledging every token of his favor, will be the unfeigned petition at the throne of grace, frequently offered by their numerous personal friends scattered widely through our country, and by all the friends of missions to whom their design and destination shall be known.

It is proper to mention here, with expressions of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer, the astonishing change which took place at the Sandwich Islands, just at the time the missionaries were embarking at Boston. To the surprise of all, who had been acquainted with those islands, the government and the people unanimously, or nearly so, determined to abandon their idols, and to commit them with all the monuments of idolatry to the flames. This was done at Owhyhee, then at Woahoo, and then at Atooi, with no dissent, much less opposition, except that in the former of these islands, a chief of secondary influence stood aloof from the whole proceeding, and preserved an idol, which had been presented to him by Tamahama. The accounts, given by eye-witnesses, are perfectly explicit and harmonious, as to these facts. Tameree, king of Atooi, expressed himself as being exceedingly desirous that missionaries should come and teach the people to read and write, as had been done in the Society Islands. This he did in conversation with American sea-captains, and wrote a letter to the same effect, by the vessel which brought this intelligence, addressed to his son at Cornwall. This son, though not attached to the mission, sailed with the missionaries, and professed a desire to befriend them, and to promote the cause of truth among his countrymen. It is hoped that he was received by his father in health and peace, several months before the abovementioned letter, the principal object of which was to solicit his return, arrived in this country.

The principal means which Providence used to bring about this surprising result, was the continually repeated rumor of what had been done in the Society Islands, and the continually repeated assurances of our sea-captains and sailors, that the whole system of idolatry was foolish and stupid. Thus has a nation been induced to renounce its gods by the influence of Christian missionaries, who reside at the distance of nearly 3,000 miles across the ocean. Thus, while the Gospel is becoming the power of God and the wisdom of God, to many in the islands of the Southern Pacific, the distant rumor of these blessed results has made the idolaters of the Northern Pacific ashamed of their mummeries, and consigned to the flames the high places of cruelty, the altars, and the idols together.

[Panoplist for December.

FLORIDA TREATY.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday, states that Mr. Stansbury has arrived in that city in the brig Pleiades, bearer of despatches to government, from our Minister at the Court of Madrid. They were delivered to him by Mr. Rich, Consul of the United States at Valencia, who stated that they contained a duplicate copy, of the ratified treaty, and that the original had been forwarded by the way of Bordeaux. Mr. Rich further informed Mr. Stansbury, that the ratification by the King and Cortes was *unqualified and entire, having no appendant conditions or reservations.*

DEAF AND DUMB.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, at their late session, appropriated $1000 for the education of Deaf and Dumb children belonging to the State, at the Hartford Asylum.

General Scott, the venerable chief of the Catawba Indians, died at the advanced age of upwards of 100 years, after being their ruler for more than half a Century.

Revivals of Religion.

Communicated for the Watchman.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Bartlet Pease, dated Dighton, Dec. 8, 1820, to the Rev. Stephen Gano, of Providence, R. I.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—In compliance with the request of several friends of Zion, I proceed to give some account of the gracious work of God in this place. I had labored here nearly five years before the commencement of this work, in which time eighteen only were added to the church. A year since, we were in a state of great declension. Our discipline and conferences were much neglected, and our covenant and Lord's-day meetings were thinly attended, whilst a great stupidity amongst saints and sinners seemed generally to prevail. We were surrounded with those who differed widely from us in religious opinions, who seemed rather to triumph over us than to sympathise in our low state. Our enemies reproached us, saying, "Where is your God, and where is the promise of his coming?"—But even at this time, there were individuals in the church, who in some measure realized our condition, and were greved at the "afflictions of Joseph," and whose daily prayer ascended, "O Lord, revive thy work! give not thine heritage to reproach" In the latter part of the last winter and spring, we seemed to wake from our slumbers. Our public assemblies were enlarged, our covenant meetings were attended, and a spirit of disipline revived; and almost every measure taken to regulate and purify the church, was apparently blest. Many thing that were wanting were set in order, and those graces that remained were strengthened. Fervent desires were manifested by our brethren for the salvation of sinners. Those desires were not in vain; soon we discovered in our assemblies, and in some families, an unusual solemnity; and inquiries were made with anxious solicitude "What shall we do to be saved?" At a stated church meeting on the last Thursday in April, nine persons came forward, and gave satisfactory evideice of a work of grace upon their hearts: and on the Lord's day following, eight of them were buried with Christ in baptism. The season was peculiarly animating and solemn; a large concourse of people attended, among whom were a number, as they have since confessed, who viewed themselves for the first time, guilty, helpless, and lost sinners. The glorious work soon spread into the remote parts of the society, and into some of the adjacent towns; and a goodly number have been hopefully converted and joined to the Lord. Several of our neighboring churches, of different denominations, have received pleasing additions. In three months I baptized sixty persons; the whole number added by baptism is sixty-six; and others are now proposing to follow in this precious ordinance. Truly the Lord is good He hath regarded us in our low state—"and hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not any of his benefits. Most of the converts are of the youth, though no age, from twelve to fifty, has been exempted; and the number of each sex is about equal.—Some, who had recently engaged in the marriage covenant, have been married to the Lord, and appear to be walking with a good degree of uprightness in his holy ordinances. The preached gospel, the ordinance of baptism, the relation of Christian experience, and exhortation, have all been blest to the awakening of sinners, especially the ordinance of baptism. Our meetings, though frequently continued to a late hour, have been generally conducted with regularity and order. The converts appear to have had a deep sense of the entire sinfulness of their hearts, the wickedness of their lives, and the immediate necessity of an Almighty Saviour. Their language now is, "by the grace of God I am what I am." "Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thy Name be glory forever."

Though it has been, and still is a time of joy with us, yet we rejoice with trembling, fearing that some root of bitterness may spring up amongst us, whereby some at least, may be defiled. But we trust that He who "gathers the lambs with his arms," will "carry them in his bosom," and keep them "by his power through faith unto salvation."

REVIVAL IN NEW-HAVEN.

On the last Sabbath week, seventy three persons were united to the Congregational Church in New-Haven, Con. under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Taylor. Twenty of these were baptized at the time, on a profession of their faith in Christ. No one can have an adequate conception of this joyful occasion, unless they have witnessed similar scenes. To see such a number of our youth and some in the meridian of life, after a careful and prayerful examination of their faith in Christ—with a trembling, yet joyful hope, that by grace they have passed from death unto life—having the witness of that Spirit who convinced them of sin that they are born of God, thus dedicating themselves to be the Lord's, was a sight that we believe gave joy in heaven as well as on earth.

Between fifty and fifty are propounded for admission to the Congregational Church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Merwin, and fifteen to the Church in College, making about one hundred & thirty. These are some of the first fruits of the gracious revival with which the Lord has favoured us. There are many more hopeful subjects of the work, who will, in due time, we trust, evince, that they are not ashamed to confess Christ, before men. We rejoice to state, that the Holy Spirit is not with-drawn from us. Its influences are operating on the hearts of many. There are very encouraging prospects in some of the neighbouring villages where meetings are attended by some of the brethren of the churches.

The revival in Woodbridge, still continues, & nearly an hundred are hoping in the mercy of God. We understand, also, that between ninety and a hundred are to be added to the church on the next Sabbath, in North-Killworth.

In Wethersfield, we learn also that a revival has become quite extensive; some are rejoicing, and others, particularly among the youth, are anxiously enquiring what they shall do to be saved. *Religious Intel.*

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

Friday, Jan. 5, 1821.

Mr. Hinkley, of Northampton, Chairman of the Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That it is expediant to amend the Constitution in the Declaration of Rights, so as to provide, that no person shall be subjected to trial for any crime or offence, which on conviction may expose him or her to loss of life, liberty or estate, but by presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases which are or may be otherwise expressly provided for by the statutes of the Commonwealth.

This resolution was read for the first time, and tomorrow at 10 o'clock assigned for its second reading.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Webster, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the several subjects referred to that Committee this day, together with the report offered yesterday, by the select Committee on Harvard University, Hon. Mr. Pickman, of Salem, in the chair.

The resolution reported yesterday by Hon. Mr. Webster, of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the privileges, &c. of Harvard College, was taken up and read—A discussion of some length took place; in the course of which the resolution was opposed by Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Hingham, and Mr. Hubbard, of Boston; and advocated by Hon. Messrs. Webster and Quincy, of Boston, Story, of Salem, Dana, of Groton, Messrs. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Tillinghast, of Wrentham, Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Boston, Messrs. Boylston, of Princeton, & Austin, of Charleston. The question on agreeing to the resolution, was decided in the affirmative, 227 to 44.

The Committee then agreed to rise.

In Convention, the Chairman of the Committee of the whole reported their agreement to the resolution respecting Harvard University

The resolution respecting Harvard University had a first reading, and was assigned to be read a second time tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Atwood, of Greenfield, said, in looking over the Constitution, he thought the provision, that no district should ever be entitled to more than six Senators, was not sufficiently express; he therefore, moved a reconsideration of the vote, passed yesterday, adopting the second resolution of the report on the Senate and House of Representatives, with a view to introduce this amendment. The reconsideration was agreed to, and the following amendment was inserted at the end of the resolution; "and that the Senators be so apportioned among the said districts as that no district shall elect more than six." The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Sturgis, of Boston, gave notice, that he should, tomorrow, move that the Rules and Orders of this Convention be so far dispensed with, as that the Report on the Preamble and Declaration of Rights, if it should pass to a second reading, should also have its second reading tomorrow.

The Order of the Day, being the second reading of the resolutions respecting the Lieut. Governor and Council, was taken up. The several resolutions were read, and adopted in the following form, viz.:

1st. *Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper that the Constitution should be altered so that the qualifications of the Lieut. Governor shall be the same as are required in the Constitution in the case of the Governor.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper to amend the same, by striking out in the first article of the third section and same chapter, relating to the Council, &c. the word "nine," and insert "seven;" also the word "five," and insert "four."

3d. *Resolved* That it is expedient and proper to amend the same, by striking out the whole of the second article of the same section, and insert "seven Counsellors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, excluding the Members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, on the first Wednesday of January, by the joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives, assembled in one room. The Counsellors shall have the same qualifications, in point of property and residence in the Commonwealth, as are required by the Constitution for Senators; and the Senate and House of Representatives shall, as soon as may be, fill any vacancies, that may exist in the Council, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, in the manner aforesaid."

4th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient, and proper to amend the same, by striking out in the fourth article of the same section, the word "two," and insert "one."

5th. *Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper to amend the same, by striking out in the seventh article of the same section, the words "the last Wednesday in May," and insert "the first Wednesday of January."

The resolution respecting the qualifications of electors of civil officers, was taken up, and had its second reading. It was amended, on motion of Hon. Mr. Saltonstall, by striking out "six," and inserting "twelve," so as to make twelve months residence in any town necessary to give a person a right to vote in that town.—Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester, gave notice that he should tomorrow move for a reconsideration of the vote adopting this amendment.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

The resolution respecting the qualifications of electors of civil officers, was taken up—Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Worcester, in pursuance of notice given, moved a reconsideration of the vote passed yesterday, by which the qualification of residence was changed from *six* to *twelve* months—he gave his reasons why he considered the qualification of six months residence preferable to twelve—Mr. Leland, of Roxbury, also advocated the reconsideration.

The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Saltonstall proposed an amendment to the resolution, so as to require a residence of twelve months *in the Commonwealth*, and six months *in the town*, as a qualification for elector—the amendment was agreed to—the resolution, as amended, was then adopted, as follows, viz.:—

Resolved, That it is expedient so to alter and amend the Constitution as to provide, that every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, except paupers and persons under guardianship, who has resided one year within the Commonwealth, and within the town or district in which he shall claim a right to vote, six calendar months, next preceeding any election; and who shall have paid, by himself, parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which may have been assessed upon him within two years next preceeding such election, within any town or district of this Commonwealth, or who by law shall be exempted from taxation, shall have right to vote in the election of civil officers.

The resolution reported by the select committee on the subject of Harvard University, had second reading and was adopted, in the following words, viz.:

Resolved, That it is proper to amend the Constitution, by providing, that the rights and privileges of the president and fellows of Harvard College, and the charter and constitution thereof, and of the board of overseers as at present established by law, be confirmed; with this provision, viz.:—That the board of overseers, in the election of ministers of churches to be members of said board, shall not be confined to ministers of churches of any particular denomination of christians.

The time assigned for the first reading of the resolutions respecting the preamble and declaration of rights, having arrived, that subject was taken up—the first resolution of the report was read, and the disagreement of the committee to the whole concurred in—the second resolution was read and passed to a second reading—the third resolution was read, and Mr. Childs, of Pittsfield, introduced, as an amendment, the proposition which he offered, and which was very fully discussed, in committee of the whole—the amendment was advocated by the mover, Mr. Tillinghast, of Wrentham, and Mr. Lincoln, of Boston—the question on the amendment was on motion of Mr. Childs, taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, 136 yeas, 246 nays—the third resolution was, after some further debate, passed to a second reading, 211 to 72.

The fourth resolution, from the consideration of which the committee of the whole was excused, was read and the further consideration thereof was, on motion of Mr. Sturgis, of Boston, indefinitely postponed.

The fifth resolution was read, and passed to a second reading.

The disagreement of the committee of the whole to the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th resolutions, was concurred in by the convention.

On motion of Mr. Sturgis, of Boston, made in pursuance of notice given yesterday, it was agreed so far to dispense with the rules and orders of the convention as to give the resolutions respecting the declaration of rights a second reading at the present time.

The following resolutions were then read for the second time and adopted, viz.:—

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient further to amend and alter the constitution so as that part which invests the legislature with power to enjoin on individuals an attendance on public worship may be annulled and rendered no longer obligatory.

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient further to alter and amend the constitution so as to provide, that as the happiness of a people and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion & morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of God and of public instruction in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of the Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall from time to time, authorize and require the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, and religious societies, incorporated and unincorporated, to make suitable provision at their own expense for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public christian teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, and religious societies, incorporated and unincorporated, shall, at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers & of contracting with them for their maintenance.

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient further to alter and amend the constitution so as to provide, that every person shall have a right, in criminal prosecutions, to be fully heard in his defence, by himself and his counsel.

Hon. Mr. Fay, of Cambridge, proposed the following resolution, which was read, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the third article of the declaration of rights, so as to provide, that all monies paid by the subject for the support of public worship, and of the public teachers of piety, religion and morality, shall, if he request it, be applied to the public teacher, or teachers, if any, on whose instruction he attends, whether of the same or of a different sect or denomination from that in which the money is raised.

Rev. Dr. *Baldwin*, of Boston, offered the following resolution, which was read, and referred to the same committee of the whole, as that offered by Mr. *Fay*, viz:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the third article of the declaration of rights, so as to provide, that whenever any person shall become a member of any religious society, corporate or unincorporate, within this commonwealth, such membership shall be certified by a committee of such society, chosen for this purpose, and filed with the clerk of the town where he dwells, such person shall forever afterwards be exempted from taxation for the support of public teachers of religion in every other religious corporation whatever, so long as he shall continue such membership.

A member gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move for a consideration of the vote, passed this day, adopting the resolution which proposes to alter the constition so as to provide, "that every person shall have a right, in criminal prosecutions, to be fully heard in his defence by himself *and* his counsel."

It was ordered, that when the convention does adjourn, this day, it shall adjourn to Monday next, at 9 o'clock.

It was ordered, that from and after this day, the rule of this convention, which requires that every resolution, before its adoption, shall have a reading on two several days, be rescinded.

Mr. *Ellis*, of Dedham, from the committee on the pay roll, reported the roll as made up, inclusive of Monday next.

Attendance of the delegates, - -	$50,800,
Travel, - - - - - - - - - -	5,124,
Whole amount,	55,924.

This report was laid on the table.

Hon. Judge *Jackson*, of Boston, chairman of the committee for reducing the amendments to form, made further report on that subject.

Adjourned.